FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

The Corruption of the Administra-

The special Washington dispatches to the Chicago Times, of the 21st, say that Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, made a powerful speech that day in the House against the frauds and corruptions of the Administration. It was listened to with earnest attention, and was regarded as the speech of the session. A large number of copies for distribution have been subscribed for.

Trampling upon the Constitution. An abolitiou member of Congress from this State, George W. Julian, in a speech a short time ago in the House, said that "cases may arise in which patriotism itself may demand that we trample under our feet some of the most vital principles of the Constitution," and in this connection he added that "this had already been done by the present Administration." What is this but an acknowledgment that our Governmentthat Republicanism is a failure. Our fathers thought that the Constitution was equal to any emergency. It has been when administered by those who respected and observed it. How will the declaration of a member of Congress that cases may arise in which patriotism itself may demand that we trample under foot some of the most vital principles of the Constitution, sound to the despots and absolutists of the Old World, who have ever prophecied that the attempt at self-government-a government of the peoplewould prove a failure. The men like JULIAN, who are for trampling under foot some of the most vital principles of the Constitution solely white man, are illustrating the predictions of the men who, believing that they ruled by divine right, ridiculed American institutions. When the Government tramples under foot constitutional rights, constitutional safeguards, and constitutional restraints, then constitutional liberty is but a myth, and we live under a rule as a despotic and arbitrary as either Austria, Russia, or

From Corinth.

We conversed with some gentlemen yesterday direct from our army before Corinth who represent that matters there are progressing favorably. There is picket shooting on either side, and the pickets of both armies are so close together that they can, as they do, curse each other. General HALLECK stated to Governor Morron just before they left that important developments would be made this week, but as to their character they were not informed and of course can only be surmised. The rebel entrenchments are one mile south of Corinth and south of a creek. Their lines are in the shape of a horse shoe. An effort will probably be made by our forces to surround the enemy or flank their wings. Our army advance cautiously, confirming the old adage that large bodies move slow. Heavy siege guns which for some reason have been delayed are being moved forward and placed in position, and our army have been engaged in constructing entrenchments in case of a reverse. Our reconnoitering parties are occasionally driven back by the enemy and sometimes with heavy loss. Their orders are to retire before a superior force of the rebels and not by standing to bring on a general engagement. Our soldiers have suffered and are yet suffering a good deal from scurvy and dysentery. The former is being remedied by a supply of fresh beef and the latter can not be alleviated so long as they are compelled to use surface water. The men in the field are fit for effective service-the sick being sent back so as not to be in the way. It has been discovered that the rebels have abundance of food, but probably of an inferior quality. The rapid fall of the Tennessee river will make transportation daily more difficult, and unless an advance is soon made with decided favorable results our army will suffer more for food and forage than the enemy.

Our informants say that the officers in this division of the army are wore down from exposure and laborious service. On that account a large number of the officers would resign if they could do so honorably. The general desire of the army is for peace, if it can be had on honorable terms. There is no feeling of affection for the gentlemen who sit on cushioned seats in Washington at case and feasting upon the fat of the land. Our gallant and suffering soldiers think that if our rampant Congressmen would exchange positions for a short time that they would not be quite so bellicose as now. With the army before Corinth the fun of war is about played out, and its terrible realities have no charms for those who have to endure them. The private property of the inhabitants is strictly respected, and only fence rails to build causeways are taken without the consent of the owners. If a fight comes off at Corinth, our men will give a good account of themselves. In sparit, determination, and in every appointment our army cannot be excelled, and if an attack is made, tierce and terrible and singuinary will be the conflict. The object of Gen. HALLECK is to force the enemy to retire and disperse, thus saving the loss of life which a general engagement would occasion on both sides This is certainly humane and christian, and we earnestly hope that his strategy may be successful in that regard.

Our Army Correspondence From the Mountain Department.

FRANKLIN, VA., May 13, 1862. EDITOR SENTINEL: The late retreat from Mc-Dowell before Johnson and Jackson and their combined forces, has not had a very desirable of fect on my nerves. I hate the idea of retreating from a rebel foe even if there is a three to one force against us, but you know that discretion is the better part of a check-mate. The fight was one of the best conducted on both sides that I have ever seen. Night coming on stopped the conflict. The Union troops, to wit; the 25th, 27th and 82d Ohio regiments, behaved finely, and the 25th and 27th, under good officers, did behave most excellently. The 25th Ohio has more than redeemed their little wavering at Alleghenv Moun tains last December. The 3d Virginia (Union) regiment, from Clarksburg, Va. did most gallant service. This regiment literally mowed the secosh on the left and even refused to fall back when ordered so to do. This is one of the finest regiments I ever saw. Company B, of the 2d Virginia, was also in the fight. This company B is a pure native born Virginia set of men. They are the finest fighting men I ever saw. The Captain of this company B is a very fine military man and a terror to the mountain guerrilla of the Mountain Department. His name is Latham, a bully fellow indeed. I wish you could see this gallant company E. 2d Virginia, on a hold fight. This matter was a small reverse to us, but will do no particular damage to our cause. out for startling news from this region. D.

Speech of Henry Clay,

Thursday, February 9, 1839.

Congress without their consent. Neither of our national independence. them would probably have made an uncondition-

From the nature of the provision in the Constitution, and the avowed object of the acquisition of the territory, two duties arise on the part of Congress. The first is, to render the District available, comfortable and convenient, as a seat to govern the people in the District so as best to promote their happiness and prosperity. These objects are totally distinct in their nature, and in interpreting and exercising the grant of the power constantly borne in mind. Is it necessary, in order to render this place a comfortable seat of the General Government, to abolish slavery within its limits? No one can advance such a proposition. The Government has remained here near forty years, without the slightest inconvenience from the presence of domestic slavery. Is it necessary to the well-being of the people of the District that slavery should be abolished from among them? They not only neither ask nor desire, but are almost quanimously opposed to it. It exists here in the mildest and most mitigated to make the negro free and the equal of the form. In a population of 39,834, there were, at are dispersed over the ten miles square, engaged offices in domestic life. If it were nacessary to the efficiency of this place as a seat of the General Government to abolish slavery, which is utterly denied, the abolition should be confined to the necessity which prompts it, that is, to the limits of the City of Washington itself. Government of the United States have no more beyond the District.

To abolish slavery within the District of Co | the liberty of both races. lumbia, whilst it remains in Virginia and Marywas at one time under consideration, Pennsylva | mencement, and distinctly seen throughout the been much less than that to Virginia and Mary- threaten to deluge our country in blood.

Senate, at its last session, solemnly declared that schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the Diit would be a violation of implied faith, resulting vine mission of the Founder of our religion, and from the transaction of he cession, to abolish to profit by his peaceful example. I entreat that slavery within the District of Columbia. And portion of my countrywomen who have given would it not be? By implied faith is meant that their countenance to abolition, to remember that when a grant is made f rone avowed and declared they are ever most love 1 and honored when mo purpose known to the parties, the grant should ving in their own appropriate and delightful not be percerted to another purpose, unavowed and sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they undeclared, and injurious to the granter. The shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition grant, in the case we are, considering, of the ter | petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shelritory of Columbia, was for a seat of Government. ding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all Whatever power is necessary to accomplish that the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and object is carried along by the grant. But the ab- discountenance, by their opinions and their examdition of slavery is not necessary to the enjoy ment of this site as a seat of the General Government. The grant in the Constitution, of ex- countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish clusive authority of the General Government is to in unfading memory the motto which bore our render this place a safe and secure seat of Gov. ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of ernment and to promote the well being of the in | the Revolution, and if adhered to, it will conduct habitants of the District. The power granted their posterity through all that may, in the disought to be interpreted and exercised solely to pensations of Providence, be reserved for them. the end for which it was granted. The language of the grant was necessarily broad, comprehensive and exclusive; because all the exigencies which might arise to render this a secure seat of the General Government could not have been tration of Mr. Lincoln have at no time compre-

foreseen and provided for. but it would not at all thence follow that the that would blow over in thirty days; and when on power could be rightfully exercised. The case his way to the capital, Mr. Lincoln affected to same time has positive instructions from his Gov- itary power of the government would have to be erument as to the kind of treaty which he is to exerted to put down the rebellion, the President negotiate and conclude. If he violates those in | called out but seventy five thousand volunteers. Government is not bound by it. And if the for- rent expectation that the mere act of calling eign Government is aware of the violation it acts them out would frighten the rebels into dispersion. in had faith. Or it may be illustrated by an ex Next, two hundred and fifty thousand volunteers ample drawn from private life. I am an indorser were called for, this time for three years; but applies to me to indorse another to renew it. the number demanded, the Secretary of War issuwhich I do in blank. Now, this gives him power ed an order repulsing the additional offers, whereto make any other use of my note which he upon scores of splendid regiments were disbandthereby doubling my responsibility for him, he hundred thousand men. The country quickly recommits a breach of trust and a violation of the sponded with six hundred and fifty thousand; nor

good faith implied in the whole transaction. of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic an order issued from Washington announcing, in ancestors apprehended danger to the Union from effect, that the Government had more men than two causes. One was the Alleghany Mountains, it needed to crush the insurrection, and directing dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic that all recruiting should stop. attachment to the Union, than among these very of Illinois has issued his proclamation in response Western people, who it was apprehended, would to it.

be the first to burst its ties. which created the greatest obstacle and the most | magnitude of the rebellion? the seeds of destruction. There let it remain ditional cost of the war by reason of such in-

undistarted by any unhallowed hand. Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusion, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false to our allegiance to it if we as follows; did not discriminate between the imaginary and "Whosoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of real dangers by which we may be assailed. Aba- his neighbor, shall be set in the stocks and be lition should no longer be regarded as an imagi- whipped fifteen stripes." nary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, If there was such a law in Indiana, and put in succeeded in the present aim of uniting the in force, our cotemporaries of this city would spend All will come right soon. The Mountain De- habitants of the free States as one man against most of their time in the "stocks," and would be partment is not played out by any means. Look the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on striped from the crown of their heads to the soles

this process of reciprocal consolidation will be On the Abolition of Stavery in the District of Co. attended with all the violent prejudices, embitlumbia, in the Senate of the United States, on tered and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or deprayed human nature.

A VIRTUAL DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION WILL And now, Mr. President, allow me to consider HAVE TAKEN PLACE, WHILE THE FORMS OF ITS EXthe several cases in which the authority of Con- INTENCE REMAIN. The most valuable element of gress is invoked by these abelition petitioners union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, upon the subject of domestic slavery. The first the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, relates to it as it exists in the District of Colum- will have been extinguished forever. One secbia. The following is the provision of the Con | tion will stand in menacing and hostile array stitution of the United States in reference to that against the other. The collision of opinion will quickly be followed by THE CLASH OF ARMS. I "To exercise exclusive legislation in all will not attempt to describe scenes which now cases whatsoever over such District (not ex | happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of ists themselves would shrink back in dismay and particular States, and the acceptance of Con- horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, gress, become the seat of Government of the Uni- conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest labric of human govern-This provision preceded, in point of time, the ment that ever rose to animate the hopes of civactual cessions which were made by the States of ilized man. Nor should these Abolitionists flat-Maryland and Virginia. The object of the cester themselves that, if they can succeed in their sion was to establish a seat of Government of object of uniting the people of the free States, the United States, and the grant in the Constitu | they will enter the contest with a numbered su tion of exclusive legislation must be understood, periority that must insure victory. All history and should always be interpreted, as having rela- and experience prove the hazard and uncertainty tion to the object of the cession. It was with a of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ full knowledge of this clause in the Constitution | that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to that these two States ceded to the General Gov- the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom eroment the ten miles square, constituting the would they conquer? A foreign foe-one who District of Columbia. In making the cession, had insulted our flag, invaded our shores and laid they supposed that it was to be applied, and apour country waste? No, sir. It would be a plied solely, to the purposes of a seat of Gov- conquest without laurels, without glory-a self, ernment, for which it was asked. When it was a suicidal conquest-a conquest of brothers over made, slavery existed in both these Common- brothers, achieved by one over another portion wealths, and in the ceded territory, as it now con- of the descendants of common ancestors, who, tinues to exist in all of them. Neither Maryland nobly pledging their fortunes and their sacred nor Virginia could have anticipated that whilst honors, had fought and bled, side by side, in many the institution remained within their respective a hard battle on land and ocean, secured our limits, its abolition would be attempted by country from the British crown, and established

The inhabitants of the slave States are some al cession, if they could have anticipated such a times accused by their Nouthern brethren with displaying too much rushness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of Abolitionists. But before they can be judged there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary of Government of the whole Union; the other is, contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout all their own borders and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy the productive manufactories and stak into the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. of exclusive legislation, that distinction should be Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Oceasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitals, manufactories and ships rise in rebellion and massacre inhabitants of the Northern States.

the last enumeration of the population of the Scarcher of all Hearts knows that every pulsation Usited States, but 6,119 slaves. The number of mine beats high and strong in the cause of has not probably much increased since. They civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable I desire to see every portion of the human family in the quiet pursuits of husbandry, or in men al in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other race The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception resulting from a stern and inexora ble necessity-to the general liberty in the United Beyond those limits, persons concerned in the States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were to do with the inhabitants of the District, than possible, could only be established by violating they have with the inhabitants of the adjacent the incontestable powers of the States, and of counties of Maryland and Virginia, which lie subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later,

But if one dark spot exists on our political land, situated as the District is, within the very horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulheart of those States, would expose them to gent and cheering light that beams all around us? great practical inconvenience and annoyance. Was ever a people before so blessed as we are, if The District would become a place of refuge and true to ourselves? Did ever any other nation escape for fugitive slaves from the two States, contain within its bosom so many elements of and a place from which a spirit of discontent, in- prosperity, of greatness and of glory? Our only subordination and insurrection might be fostered | real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated and and encouraged in the two States. Suppose, as visible. It was clearly discerned at the comnia had granted ten miles square within its limits | whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, for the purpose of a seat of the General Govern and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the ment, could Congress, without a violation of good | high destiny that awaits us? I beseech the Abofaith, have introduced and established slavery litionists themselves solemnly to pause in their within the bosom of that Commonwealth, in the | mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite varieceded territory, after she had abolished it so long | ty of objects of humanity and benevolence which ago as the year 1780? Yet the inconvenience to invite the employment of their energies, let them Pennsylvania in the case supposed would have select some one more harmless, that does not

I call upon that small portion of the clergy, It was upon this view of the subject that the which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous ple, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as

Another Call for Volunteers.

It is about to be again verified that the adminisbended the nature nor the magnitude of the rebel-The language may possibly be sufficiently lion. At its first portentous outbreak Mr. Seward omprehensive to include a power of abolition, treated it, in a public speech, as a triffing affair may be resembled to that of a plenipotentiary regard it scarcely more seriously. Upon the fall avested with a plenary power, but who at the of Sumter, when it became obvious that the miltions, and concludes a different treaty his and these for only three months, and in the appaor my friend on a note discounted in bank. He when the country responded with offers of twice pleases. But if, instead of applying it to the in- ed. It was not long until the Government blind ended purpose, he goes to a broker and sells it, as it was, saw its mistake, and demanded five did it stop here, but was preparing other thous-Mr President, at the period of the formation ands for the field when, some two months ago.

Ocean from those which found their outlet in the And now what do we behold? The Govern-Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a nat- ment discovers that it was again premature two ural separation. That danger has vanished be months ago-that it again went off half cocked fore the noble achievements of the spirit of in- -that it must have more men, the demand for ternal improvement, and the immortal genius of which is about to be made. Indeed, it has al-Fulton. And now, nowhere is found a more loyal ready been informally made, and the Governor

Does not this simple relation of facts prove con-The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the clusively enough, if there were no other facts to sale remaining cause which is likely to disturb prove it, that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln our harmony, continues to exist. It was this have at no time comprehended the nature nor the

anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the The country will respond with as much alacri-Convention that adopted the general Constitual ty ashitherto to the new demand of the Governtion. And it is this subject that has ever been ment. The President shall not want for men to regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are put down the rebellion. Another army of sixsincerely desirous of the permanency of our hundred and fifty thousand shall be forthcoming Union. The Father of his Country, in his last if it be needed. The frequent repulses which the affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, patriotism of the country has had from the Addeprecated as the calamitous event, the geograph ministration have not abaited it nor discouraged ical divisions which it might produce. The Con. it. But this does not alter the fact of the utter vention wisely left to the several States the pow incompetency of the Administration for the duer not necessary to the plan of Union which it ties which it has brought upon itself, nor didevised, and as one with which the General Gov. minish the responsibility to which it will be erament could not be invested without planting held for the prolongation and the immense ad

> Let the Government not hesitate to call for more men; and let it not put any limit upon the number it will accept; and let it not for the third time dampen the popular ardor by turning men back who seek to enlist in the army of the Union.

One of the blue laws of Connecticut was

the one side will beget union on the other. And of their shoes

From Cincinnati Price Current May 21 Financial and Commercial Summary

for the Past Week. The demand for money has not improved any but rather diminished, and the market remains very dull and lifeless, and good business paper in demand at 6@10 per cent, and but little such offering. Capital remains very abundant.

week, and rates have been somewhat irregularbankers occasionally drawing at one eighth and one fifth premium, and not anxious or indeed very willing to buy at par. Gold is dull and the demand trifling as hereto fore. Parties in this market have no use for it,

Exchange has been dull and heavy during the

and rarely buy it, and purchases made to hoard are rarely made, and then only in small amounts. There is an indisposition to pay over 2 per cent. premium displayed by bankers, while the selling rate is 3@314 premium, which is regulated altogether by the quotations in New York. We

Selling. Buying. New York.....par 14 prem Gold............2@21/2 prem. 3@31/4 prem Public securities have been rather dull in New York, and Government stocks declined 2a3 per

The despotism practised by the rebel leaders upon the people of the Southern States, is truly shocking. A gentleman who resided in this city for many years, but has lived and done business in Memphis for the last ten years, arrived here from that city a day or two ago. He says that there are ten thousand hogsheads of sugar and a large quantity of molasses piled up on the bank of the Mississippi at Memphis, by order of Beauregard, to be destroyed as soon as it becomes certun that the Government forces are about to occupy that city. This sugar and molasses had been purchased by the Memphis merchants, and stored in their warehouses, under the belief that t was a better article to hold than the "Confederate scrip," and the Provost Marshal had ordered them to hand it out on the river bank to be destroyed, and in cases where the owners refused to do this, which were quite numerous, the rebel officer had it removed under his own order, and sold a portion of the goods to pay expenses. Each family was allowed two hogsheads of sugar and a corresponding amount of molasses, for its own use, and therefore no family, however poor, but had this amount. Our informant states that the quantity of sugar and molasses destroyed already is very large, that the heads fell out of a large number of the hogsheads, and that he frequently saw hogs lying in the sugar, having eaten all they desired. The heat of the sun had caused the molasses to effervesce, and the bungs had started, and a large portion of the barrels were empty. Confederate scrip was shunned as much as possible, and, taken as the standard, gold was selling at one hundred to one hundred and twenty five per cent, premium, the supply of gold being wholly inadequate to the demand.

The weather has been quite changeable—the I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The first three or four days of the week were quite warm and sultry, the thermometer ranging from 70 to 80, but it became quite cool Sunday night, and Monday and gesterday fires were not only SATURDAY, MAY 24 comfortable, but quite necessary. It rained the greater part of vesterday, with a chilly, damp at mosphere. The heat in the beginning of the week caused vegetation to progress rapidly.

Flour has been held rather firmly, but the demand has been local; yet, the receipts being light, holders did not seem disposed to make any important concessions, preferring to meet the demand as it arose, rather than force sales, and submit to a consequent decline. Superfine \$4 10. 4 15; extra, \$4 25a4 30 are the quotations for these grades, inspector's standard, but family and fancy brings \$4 40a4 70; round hoop Onio has declined to \$4 90a 5 in New York, owing to the enormous receipts there from the interior, and but a limited export demand.

Wheat closes dull at 90a93c for red, and 95a 98c for white. Corn advanced to 37a38c, and in good demand. Oats advanced to bee, but this south of the city, near Pleasant Run, being rate was not maintained. Rye advanced to 57a 58c, and is in good demand. Whisky has been fluctuating as usual, closing at 1814c. Butter declined 2.3c per lb., the receipts being large and the demand only local.

All articles in the provision line have been held with great firmness, and mess pork and bulk and smoked sides are higher. The demand for mess pork is chiefly from New York to fill contracts. Instead of paying the difference, the contractors are furnishing the pork. This must have a most depressing influence on that market next month. \$11@11 25 were the current rates at the close, the latter rate was offered and refused on Monday for a certain brand. Good country packed has been sold easy at \$11.

The Government has advertised for a million and St. Louis, which has produced an active demand for them, and there being but little smoked they have been bought to come out of smoke at not being worth any more than rib; 700 hhds. have been bought the past three days at our quo-

In addition to the western demand for the Govfill similar contracts in New York and Baltimore. This demand, in connection with the large amount of sides taken by England, has made holders very firm and induced them to hold sides out of the market, so that the offerings are quite light. This demand for smoked sides has induced a demand day and vesterday 200,000 pounds were sold at this rate, the market closing rather buoyant.

limited demand, and hardly enough has been done to establish quotations. In bulk they are held at 315c, and smoked at 4c. Lard has been dealt in very sparingly, and would not bring over 735a 75ge; it is held at 73ga8e. Not much offering. Head and gut are dull, and it is difficult to get over 516a6c for the former, on arrival.

There has been increased firmness in the grocery market, and sugar is be and the lower grades of coffee bee higher. The demand from consumers is better, and this, with the favorable advices from the seaboard markets produced the increased firmness.

Hay has advanced \$2.3 per ton, owing to a Government demand. Parcels of new clip wool have begun to arrive, and prices have, to some extent, been established. 20a22c are the rates grades coming in vet, but medium is preferred as was the case last season. There is a large stock | and the other a Romance of Italy. of the higher grade of last year's clip still on hand. The clip this season is said to be larger wool will be brought to market, the factories of my 14-d2w negro clothing in that State, having pretty generally been closed. This is also the case in Mis-

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

PATO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of lly is from thy reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and sale, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article | Ten Cents. price of \$5 per bottle, the understaned proposes 's furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every | Third street, up-stairs, between Main and Sycamore, opindy can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any rug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, tousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by addres ...
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PIC-NIC. EXCELSIOR

DANCING CLUB PIC-NIC. THE first monthly pic-nic of the Excel-sior Dancing Club is to be given at Wald-ron, on THURSDAY, May 29th The Excelsior Brass and String Band will accompany the excursion.

lickets 75 cents, including a gentleman and lady.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. P D Musgrove, Geo Morris, G W Lucky, Henry C Holbrook. COMMITTEE OF INTRODUCTION. Geo McChestney, L. W. Garner John Schley. George Kane, C Hiff. J H Jones, C Montgomery, W Pressell, J K Jones. W Blake N Lancaster, Frank Kyle, P Bugby, Jerry Gorget. J Richardson, W J Johnson. S Campbell, Alex Stephens. J W Horner. C Marchant, S H Williams, Isaac Marchant, J Hambaugh, C L Holmes.

TURY MANAGERS.

PROF. B. F. GRESH, Prompter. 13y23-dlw

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AMUSEMENTS.

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The greatest American Rider. The unanimous voice of the press and public throghout the civilized world has proclaimed him the "Equestrian Wonder." LA BELLE JEANETTE, The Beautiful and Fascinating Eques trienne, the best female rider in the

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FIRE KING In which G. ANTONIO will appear on the Corde Volante, enveloped in a VOLCANO OF FIRE. ADMISSION-Boxes, 50c.; Pit, 25c. Performance Every Day at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

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ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY THE 26TH. WHLL sell, as above, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in front of east side of the Madison Gravel road, one mile LOT No. 9, CONTAINING 4 ACRES, LOT No. 10, CONTAINING 3 ACRES, Of the subdivision of the Daval Fare.

Terms of Sale--- Cash. The Plat of the premises can be seen at my office. Real Estate Agent, 10% East Washington street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE. No. 97. I mited States of America, District of

WHEREAS, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 20th day and a half pounds of bacon sides at Louisville May 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., District Attorney of the United States for said District of Indiana, against two ralises, containing forty-five gross army buttons, ninetyfive pieces gold lace and cord, twenty-eight yards bolting cloth, two trunks containing six pieces blue cloth, one 614 @614c, closing at the latter rate, clear sides valise containing a lot of gold lace and bullion for epauletts, sundry packages, containing needles, buttons an notions, one barrel coal oil, two bags containing one bundred gross military buttons, two bundred ounces gold pullion and two hundred yards gold lace, seized a Evansville, Indiana, for a violation of the laws of ernment, a large demand from the East exists to the United States, the said goods and merchandise being contraband of war, and praying process against said goods, and that the same may be condemned and sold as

articles contraband of war. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do herey give public notice to all persons claiming said goods or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein that they be and appear before the said, the District Court for bulk, and prices advanced to 5%c, and Mon- of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the tenth day of June next, at 10 e'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their Shoulders, smoked, or not, have met with a allegations in that behalf.

Attest: John H. Rea, Clerk.

BOOKS.

TWO NEW NOVELS

BY THE AUTHOR OF "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND. AGNES OF SORRENTO.

BY MRS. HARRIETT BEECHER STOWE. paid for unwashed, and 28 to 30c for one-quarter FETHESE two stories by the popular authoress of "Uncle to one-half blood washed. None of the higher | Tom's Cabin," are now for sale, together or separately, as the purchaser may wish. They are uniform in

size and style of binding. One is a Romance of America,

FOR SALE AT than usual, and a large quantity of Kentucky BOWEN, STEWART & CO.'S.

MEDICAL.

CONFIDENTIAL.

YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE IN JURED themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure of the duties of married life; ilso, middle-aged and old men, who, of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read

"THE SECRET FRIEND." Married ladies will learn comething of importance by perusing "THE SECRET PHIEND," Sent to any address, in a scaled envelope, on recript of svery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half | DR. STUART & CO. can be consulted on all diseases of pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant | a private or confidential nature, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays from 9 to 11 A. M.,) at their office, No. 13 East

> posite the Henrie House. DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO., Adlivest menli-dawly-is-'62 New Medical Discovery. For the speedy and permanent cure of

GONOBRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITALIBRITABILITY, Gravel, stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians,

N THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUC-CESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsuls, or any r compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS Are s; cedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are barmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or impreg-Will Lave the Union Depot at 7 o'clock A. M. In case nate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauscou of rain will adjourn to Johnston's Hall, at Shelbyville. taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists gen-None genuine without my signature on the wrapper. J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y.,

TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapol

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july 19-daw '61 POTATOES. BUSHELS WHITE NESHANNOC POTA-1000 BUSHELS WHITE NESHANNOU POTA-

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JUST RECEIVED AT No. 5 East Washington St.,

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FINE DRESS GOODS. LACE AND SILK MANTLES. LINENS

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1862. 夏夏二 1862. NEW ARRANGEMENT. New Houte to Chicago via Kokomo.

32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER EOUTE AN AND AFTER MAY 5, 1862, trains will be run as follows: A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 11:10 A M., stop at all stations and make close connection at Kekomo with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 3:15 P. M., in time to make connections with Bath-rooms witached to the Hotel. trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 6:00 nov30 61-dly

A. M., after the arrival of the train on the T. & W. R. W. from the East, and arrive at Indianapelis at 9:50 A. M. in time to make connections for all points East, South and West. An Expresstrain will leave Indianapolis at 10:35 P. M., connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and errive at Peru at 5.00 A. M., in time to make connection with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Rail-Returning the same train will leave Peru at \$2:00 M., making close connection at Kokomo with the trains

on the cancinnati and Chicago Railway from Chicago Valparaise and Logansport, and arrive at Indiarapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points. Special attention given to the transportation of live stock, produce and merchandise generally. DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent. THEO. P. HAUGHEY, General Ticket Agent. ap) 62-dly

ACENCY. W. LEATHERS...... DEO. CARTER..... D. S. D. KERNAN Leathers, Carter & McKernan, Attorney wast Espan Agency at Washington City, are able to give prompt attention to the collection and securing of Pensions. Back Pay of deceased and discharged soldiers, and all the claims and demands against the Government. Persons residing in any part of the State may have the claims residing in any part of the State may have the secured by addressing them and stating particulas fully

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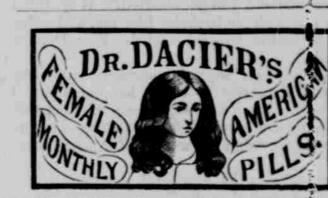
lace, Brig. Gen. Dumont, Col. John Coburn, Judge Perkins,

west of the Court House square, Indianapolis, I

MEDICAL.

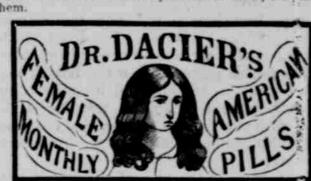
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THESE Pills are the result of much steady and ful experience in all varieties of Female conand in cases of Irregularities, Suppressions, Leuclerth Whites, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kids Womb, and loss of Nervous Energy, etc. Their use is Are entirely free from any Mercurial or Mineral Polson, are purely vegetable, and are free from danger; han be

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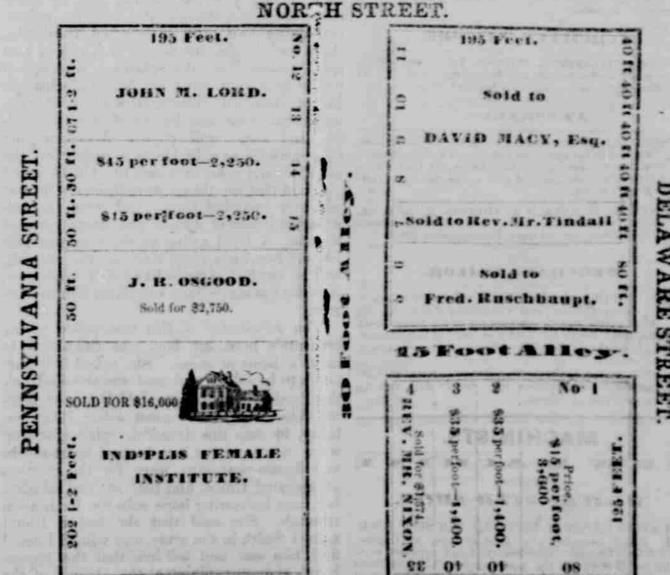


CAUTION. Married Ladies in certain situations should no them. For reasons see directions on each box. Price One Dollar Per Box. They are sent in a thin, flat box, postage free, io all parts of the United States upon the receipt of the Brice. Prepared and sold by DR. EWING, No. 18 Virginia Avenue

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THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Belaware and Michigan sis-, IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT.



MICHIGAN STREET. THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot.

This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, between illinois. Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis. Parties wishing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot. TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest. For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store. Indianapolis, indiana, February 1, 1862—feel-d6m

H. PARRISH.